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The Democratic Banner

EDITED BY L. HARPER.
Let all the world know what we think and feel.
Let all the world know what we think and feel.
Let all the world know what we think and feel.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
SHEPHERD F. MORRIS,
OF CLEVELAND COUNTY.

FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEXANDER P. MILLER,
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

GOOD FOR 60,000 MAJORITY.

Democratic Central Committee.

The Democratic Central Committee for Knox county, are requested to meet at the office of the Chairman, on Saturday, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1854, for the purpose of organization.

By agreement, the Central Committee of the Knoxes of Tazewell, Holmes, Coshocton and Knox, meet at Millersburg, on the 13th of May, A. D. 1854, to fix upon the time and manner of making a Congressional Nomination.

SAUEL F. GILCHRIST,
April 25, 1854. Chairman.

The Foreign News.

We devote a considerable portion of to-day's paper to the publication of late Foreign News, received by four arrivals, since our last issue, viz: the America, Hermann, Arctic and Asia. This news is of a highly interesting character, and cannot fail to be read with eagerness by every person who takes an interest in the affairs of the Old World.

War has begun! But when and where it will end, God only knows. Russia has to fight in this contest single handed, not only against Turkey, but all Europe! France and England, either one of which is "power on earth," are both combined against Russia, and their great vessels of war, and gallant seamen, are now on the very borders of the dominions of the Czar!

It must be confessed that the Russians appear to have gained a great advantage over their adversaries at the beginning of the contest. They have captured nearly all the Turkish fortresses on the lower Danube, from Hirsowa to the mouths of the river, and have succeeded, in a large body of the French and English fleets, in landing a spite body of troops from Sepastopol. All the upper Dabudja, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is now in their possession, which gives them the command of Wallachia and the Danube. This the first great advantage in the fight has been acquired without much loss. The possession of these fortresses on the lower Danube will be a great advantage to the future operations of the Russians, as they will now be able to transport their troops with facility by steamers, and concentrate them upon any point on the Danube from which it is desirable to commence operations in Bulgaria.

The fortresses of Silistria, Rutchuk and Shumlia in the line of operations necessary to reach the Balkan passes, through which lies the road to Constantinople. These will probably be next assaulted. Rutchuk is the present head-quarters of Omar Pasha, he having removed from Shumlia to that position on the 19th of March. Omar, it is said, had anticipated the Russian advance into the Dabudja, and the Turks fell back in consequence of his orders, but why he should give up such advantages as the possession of fortresses which kept the command of the Danube, it is difficult to imagine. He intends, it is said, to make a stand at Adrian's Wall, between Hirsowa, already in the hands of the Russians, and Silistria. Unless the Russians are there defeated, the important fortresses above mentioned will surely fall into their hands, and the Balkan passes of Timorova and Shumlia be opened to their march. Thence Constantinople could be reached in a few weeks, not, however, without opposition, for the nature of the country presents many obstacles in the way of accomplishing that desirable object. The Turks are pouring troops into Varna, on the coast of the Black Sea, to strengthen their present position in the path of the Russian army. Constantinople has but few defenses, and those are not in a condition to resist a victorious army. The presence there of the French and English troops will, however, be likely to stop the triumphant career of the Czar, and change the aspect of affairs materially, if the Russians do not receive a check before that from the Turks.

The Conspiracy Case.

By a telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh, April 15th, we learn that the trial of Hazen, Davis, Morris and Lawson, charged with conspiring to extort one hundred and ten thousand dollars from the Pennsylvania and other railroad companies, was concluded by an eloquent speech to the jury by Wm. A. Stokes, for the prosecution. Judge McClure charged the jury strongly in favor of the prosecution. The jury, after an absence of three hours, returned with a verdict of guilty. Mr. Stokes moved that sentence be passed forthwith, when it was discovered that none of the defendants were present. Their recognizances were declared forfeited, and warrants ordered to be issued for their arrest.

All the parties have been arrested, and committed to jail. The despatch states that there was general rejoicing at the result of this prolonged case, and it is regarded as a splendid vindication of the law.

Davis and Lawson reside at Wellsville, in this state; Morris is an old Pittsburgh merchant, but failed some years ago. Hazen is a lawyer, now living in Pittsburgh, but formerly of St. Clairsville, Ohio.

The facts of the case are as follows: The defendants entered into an agreement to prosecute the railroad companies, and several banking houses, for passing small notes, in violation of law. Davis and Lawson were the prosecutors, Morris the witness, and Hazen Attorney. After several suits had been commenced, these gentlemen agreed to have them discontinued if one half of the fine or penalty, which goes to the informers, was paid to them; thus cheating the Commonwealth of her share of the spoil. The object of the conspirators was not to promote good morals, by putting a stop to the passage of small notes, but simply to enrich themselves by extorting money at the expense of public justice. We think the verdict against them is a righteous one. They have been caught in the trap they set for others.

We are requested to state that J. C. Stockton, Esq., agent for the American Colonization Society, will visit Wooster and Massillon in the course of a few days, for the purpose of transacting business connected with his mission. Let the friends of Colonization in those places be prepared to give him a hearty welcome.

Col. Fremont.

A letter from Col. Fremont is published in the National Intelligencer, giving an account of his recent journey to California overland. He had reached Parawairon county, Utah Territory, the party being in general good health, and ready success in the object of their expedition. The winter had been unusually severe, but no more than four inches of snow were encountered. The object of his journey was to explore the central route for the Pacific railroad.

He says:

"Nature has been bountiful to this region in accumulating her deposits of iron, and coal, and timber, all of the most excellent quality; and a great and powerful interior State will spring up immediately in the steps of the Congressional action which should decide to carry the road through this region. Until within about a hundred miles of this place, we had dangerous topography the country over which we passed, but were forced to abandon all our heavy baggage to save the men, and I shall not stop to send back for it. The Delawares all came in sound; but the whites of my party were all exhausted and broken up, and more or less frost-bitten. I lost one, Mr. Fuller, of St. Louis, Missouri, who died on entering this valley. He died like a man, on horseback, in his saddle, and will be buried like a soldier, on the spot where he fell.

Still Another Storm.

Knox county has certainly had the full share of storms this year. In addition to the ever memorable "Brandon Tornado," and the gale that lately unroofed the Court House, on Friday evening another terrific storm of wind passed along the valley immediately south of town, which alarmed some of our citizens very much. The noise made by the winds could be heard for some time, resembling distant thunder or the rattling of a train of cars on the Railroad; and the dust and particles of wood could be seen careering in the air, playing all sorts of "fantastic tricks before high heaven." Our town escaped unharmed; although doubtless, property in the neighborhood, must have suffered greatly.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received a note from a friend who states that he encountered a fearful hail storm about five miles the other side of Mt. Liberty, on Saturday last. The storm lasted for half an hour, and hail fell as large as a hen's egg, which every body knows is larger than a piece of chalk! Our friend's horse didn't like to be pelted in this spiteful manner, and ran off at a wonderful rate, broke the buggy, and kicked up smash generally! No lives lost. We state this for the benefit of the Mansfield Shield and Banner, the editor of which has made himself sick grieving about our storms down here!

On Sunday night, the 6th inst., the glow of the Court House in Mt. Vernon, was blown in, and about one half the roof carried away by a terrific storm which passed over that place. We shouldn't wonder that, with the tornadoes and blowing of the editors, the whole Village was some night blown up, or carried away by some "unprecedented" case of "VERNON RIVER," known formerly as "Ole Creek," and by the way we shouldn't like to lose two fine fellows as LECKY HARPER and BENNING NORTON.

We clip the foregoing squib from one of our country exchanges, the Shield & Banner, published at a little place north of this on the Railroad, called Mansfield, by a pretty clever sort of a gentleman named JOHN Y. GLESSNER. We are always pleased to record such evidences of smartness on the part of our country cousins, as it shows that they are abundantly able to "paddle their own canoe." We were formerly in the habit of Mr. GLESSNER might be seriously injured after working off such an execrably funny thing, and accordingly despatched to a friend at Mansfield to inquire into his condition. That friend sends this answer: "He is now convalescent—is living on water gruel—is still weak—Physicians say he will live." Really glad to hear it.

Great Storm on the Coast.

HIGHLANDS, N. Y. 18.

The ship ashore of Squam Inlet is the Underwriter of Kentucky, and is now in Liverpool. She was blown to the eastward, and apparently in a very position. The sea was running so high she could not be boarded.

Nothing further from the ship near Barnegat. The Underwriter is 4000 tons and has many passengers on board.

The steam tug *Arcturion* has left for the Underwriter and the *Arcturion* for the ship at Barnegat.

A dispatch from New Orleans says there was a rumor in that city to the effect that 50 Americans had been arrested at San Guo on the Pacific coast of Mexico for landing without passports and were to be shot.

There was a run this morning on the National savings fund institution at Philadelphia and some excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

A letter dated Combe, Monday, says the storm there was severe, and many houses and barns, and driving many vessels ashore. Several wrecks were known to have occurred.

A dispatch just received from Absecon, states that up to last night, forty dead bodies of men, women and children had washed ashore at that place.

They appear to be Germans, and are much disfigured. Bodies are continually washing ashore.

Marine Disaster—Terrible Loss of Life.

New York, April 19.

The ship Powhattan, supposed to be of New York, was wrecked on Sunday, near Little Egg Harbor. All on board perished. There were probably two hundred emigrants on board. Seventy-five bodies have been washed ashore.

The schooner Manhattan, of Bangor, Maine, was also wrecked, and only one on board was saved.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

One hundred and twenty bodies have floated ashore from Absecon, Brigantine and Long Beaches, from the wreck of the ship Powhattan, from Havre for New York, with about two hundred passengers. It is feared that other emigrant ships have also been wrecked.

Gadsden Treaty Rejected—Threatened War with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Gadsden treaty was rejected by the Senate to day by a decisive vote—26 to 18 being about the correct figures. The injunction of secrecy has not been removed, so that the nature of the treaty cannot be known to the details. Much speculation exists as to the effects, which the action of the Senate will have.

It was intimated by the President and certain members of the Cabinet, whilst the treaty was under discussion, that the refusal of the Senate to ratify it, would be followed by an immediate war with Mexico—the President declaring himself called upon to seize on the Mexican Valley, let what will come. This intimation was considered an attempt to intimidate the Senators, and those best informed here think the President will rather appoint another Commissioner, to negotiate another treaty, than to take a war course, under existing circumstances. All are anxiously waiting further developments of this policy in the premises.

Death of John Davis.

Worcester, Mass., April 20.

Ex-Senator John Davis died at his residence, on Wednesday afternoon, of bilious colic. He was sick but a few hours.

EDITORIAL VARIETIES.

There is no paper on our exchange list that we peruse with more pleasure than the Philadelphia Argus. It is in all respects a model Daily paper—spirited and dignified. It is the only Democratic paper in Philadelphia that has life and common sense in its columns.

Barnum is exerting all his efforts to make the Crystal Palace pay. It has lately been in a very languishing condition. Barnum has succeeded in everything but publishing a paper, which goes to prove that he is not smart enough to humbug the people in that line of business.

We learn from the Mansfield Herald that the Rev. Edward Smith, Editor of the Christian Statesman, at that place, is lying very low with typhoid fever.

The Whigs of Pennsylvania (that is some of them) are making an effort to induce Mr. Pollock, their candidate for Governor, to withdraw from the canvass, so as to bring out David Wilcox to beat Bigler. The old-line, straight-laced whigs, are down on the movement.

Rents are said to be higher in Chicago than they are in either New York or Philadelphia. A house that will rent for \$400 per annum in the latter cities, will readily bring \$600 or \$800 in Chicago.

The True Whig the other day adopted the following modest method of announcing that its editor had "stepped out."

Out or There.—The man that's all "unshaven and unshorn."

If our friends of the Cleveland Plaindealer would give daily reports of the produce markets at home, it would make their paper in every way more valuable and acceptable to their readers.

Judge Conrad, the poet, politician and Railroad President, has been nominated by the Whigs and Natives as their candidate for Mayor of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia. The Democrats have not yet made a nomination. The city, with its enlarged boundaries, will, we think, be Democratic.

The boiler of Jones' ferry boat exploded at Pittsburgh, on the 15th inst., as it was leaving the shore, instantly killing the engineer, Jacob Hadley, and injuring four others.

An Irishman named John Courtney, a late convict from Huron county, was arrested at Columbus on Tuesday last, for robbing the mail on the Cleveland road. He will soon be in his old quarters again.

A petition from 15,000 believers in "Spiritual Rappings" was presented in the U. S. Senate, the other day, by Gen. Shields, praying that an investigation may be had on the subject. Members of Congress are the very men to hold communion with spirits.

A daily paper has been commenced at Springfield, in this state, and another is shortly to be started at Little Falls, Minnesota.

D. A. Olmstead, Esq., Editor of the Minnesota Democrat, has been elected Mayor of St. Paul, over all opposition. Huzza!

The Cleveland Plaindealer don't like it a bit that the Hutchinsons didn't sing up at that interesting battle. Several other country editors will no doubt be grumbling also.

The Cohobate Bank at Boston has "busted," and Judge Shaw has been appointed receiver.

Snow fell to the depth of six or eight inches at Pittsburgh, on Sunday week. The weather was very cold.

The McArthur Democrat's story about the ladies of Mt. Vernon, is a ridiculous hoax, totally devoid of either truth or wit. The short dress humping don't take here at all, Mr. Bratton, be assured of that.

Ex-President Fillmore is making flaming speeches in the South in favor of universal annexation. He has become a regular Fillbuster!

A spacious and magnificent Hotel, called the "Angier House," is shortly to be opened in Cleveland. That city has already several large and admirably kept public houses.

Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad.

The Sandusky Register, of Saturday says:—"The earnings of this Road for the last month (March 1854) were as follows:

Passengers	\$14,167.89
Freight	10,704.19
	\$24,865.99

The earnings for the corresponding month, last year, were:

Passengers	\$9,421.82
Freight	9,075.71
	\$18,497.53

Showing an increase (continues the Register) of more than 33 per cent. It has been supposed that in the receipts for freights there would have been a falling off, owing to the very limited crop of Wheat in the section of country penetrated by the Road; but we are glad to perceive that even in this department of its business there has been a slight increase notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances referred to. The Passenger business is growing in importance daily, and bids fair to yield a large revenue. With an average crop of grain during the current season, we shall look for large figures as the result of the present year's business of the Road."

In a conversation, a few days since, says the Mansfield Shield and Banner, with Mr. Jackson, one of the most obliging and pleasant conductors on the Road, he informed us that the passenger travel on this Road for some time had averaged 200 per day. The heavy increase of travel and the still greater increase in anticipation this summer, has induced the Company to contract for forty large cars at the extensive works of Douglass, Smith & Co. in Zanesville.

Judicial Division of Ohio.

A bill has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature, in favor of dividing the state into two Judicial Districts. This is but a fair expression of the wishes of people of the state, and we hope Congress will no longer refuse to carry out and ratify what the interests and public convenience of the people demand. The principal opposition to this measure has met with proceeded from a few interested parties in and around Columbus.

The Queen's Declaration of War.

The following is the Declaration of War by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria:

"Her Majesty, the Queen of the United King-

The Old World.

Arrival of the America at Halifax.

Three Days Later from Europe.

Cotton Declined—Breadstuffs Advanced.

Highly Important Intelligence.

THE WAR COMMENCED!

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

BLOODY BATTLE ON THE DANUBE.

HALIFAX, April 14th.—The Royal Mail Steamer America, Capt. Lang, arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 1st inst., being three days later than the latest per Hermann, at New York.

It was reported that the British land forces will be increased to 30,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

On the 23d of March, Gortschakoff crossed the Danube above Tulka, capturing eleven guns and 200 prisoners. He occupied Tulka and several forts on the right bank.

General Luders crossed with the main body from Galatz without much loss, and full 50,000 Russian troops now occupy the right bank of the Danube.

On the 23d, General Luders commenced his preparations for the siege of Matschinn, and on the same day, the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Oltenitz, when a desperate battle ensued, in which the Russians were repulsed. The carnage was most dreadful. Three thousand Russians were killed, and the Turks so badly cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments. The Russians, however, effected a passage of the river at three points.

On the very day the Russians commenced crossing the Danube, Omar Pasha had intended to attack the Russian head-quarters at Pogana. The plan of the battle had been prepared, and the entire force put under marching orders.

The Turkish forces were to have been commanded by Col. Drew, a French officer. The Russian movements, however, in other quarters disconcerted the plan.

The Russians were abandoning their forts on the East coast of the Black Sea. Sukam Kale had been plundered and burnt by the Circassians.

It was rumored that the Turks were preparing to attack Sepastopol.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, April 1.—The debate in Parliament yesterday, on the address to the Queen, was very long.

War was formally declared yesterday at the Royal Exchange, in presence of the civil authorities.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Morning, 11 o'clock.—Nothing important has been received by telegraph this morning.

A report has prevailed that Sir Charles Napier had captured a Russian frigate; but this is now contradicted.

A British report has also been issued, that a Russian ship had been seized at Waterford, and the crew held as prisoners of war.

The Tripartite Treaty.

The five articles of the treaty agreed upon between England, France and Turkey are:

First, England and France engaged to support Turkey, by force of arms, until the conclusion of a Peace, that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

Second, The Porte shall not conclude a peace without the consent of the allies.

Third, The allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

Fourth, The treaty to remain open for the adhesion of the other powers of Europe.

Fifth, Turkey guarantees to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

Meanwhile the campaign has begun in earnest. It is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, in order to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French forces.

France. The French Government has made a similar announcement to that made by England respecting the evacuation of neutrals, and that the Government will not at present issue letters of marque.

The subscription to the French loan amounts to 467,000 francs.

The Minister of Marine had addressed a circular letter to the Chamber of Commerce, highly applauding the United States Government for refusing letters of marque.

Russia—Great Preparations for the War.

The Russians were making great and extraordinary preparations for the war, especially with regard to the commencement of hostilities on the Baltic.

All the light-houses and buoys which mitigated the difficulties of navigating the Baltic have been removed, and formidable fleets of gun boats have been collected in the waters at the principal points. Preparations were also made to block up the intricate passes of the channel with rocks.

At Cronstadt, the great naval station commanding the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, all the boats incapable of serving as a defense were being pulled down, and new batteries were everywhere erecting. Two hundred additional gun boats had been ordered.

The Czar and his son were personally superintending the preparations.

Some discontent prevailed among the Czar's subjects in Finland, and some arrests had been made.

Ten Russian ships from Sepastopol were reported at Perekop, in the North of the Black Sea. The combined fleets were still in Beyoz Bay, at the last accounts.

Arrival of the Steamship Herman.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Declaration of War by England & France!

GREAT SPECULATION IN FLOUR.

FOUR SHILLINGS ADVANCE.

THE DANUBE PASSED BY THE RUSSIANS.

Assassination of the Duke of Parma.

The steamship Herman, from Bremen, with Liverpool dates to the 23rd ult., arrived at New York, on Friday, April 14, at 12 o'clock.

The Herman brings one hundred and sixty-one passengers. She reports passing immense quantities of ice.

The courier sent by England and France to the Czar with the ultimatum of the allied powers, has arrived at London, and a declaration that the answer would be returned. The official announcement of this fact was made to Parliament by Queen Victoria, on the 27th.

The message of the Queen to Parliament concluded with the declaration that she relied upon the bravery of the Army and Navy in this emergency.

The message was to be considered in Parliament on the 31st.

The declaration of war appeared in the London Gazette on the 23rd.

The war movements in Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon's announcement of a state of war between France and Russia, was received in both Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm.

All the warlike movements and preparations in France and England, were being hastened to the utmost.

A division of the Russian fleet on the Black Sea, had left Sepastopol, to provision the Russian fortresses on the Circassian Coast.

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